



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT of  
**CORRECTIONS AND  
REHABILITATION**

# CDCR NEWS

[www.CDCR.ca.gov](http://www.CDCR.ca.gov)

January 2010

## CDCR Implements Public Safety Reforms to Parole Supervision Pursuant to State Law

This month, CDCR launched public safety reforms, as required by a new law, to encourage inmates to complete rehabilitation programs, to improve supervision for high-risk parolees and to better partner with communities in managing minor parole violators.

Prioritizing supervision, and creating incentives for inmates to complete programs, are proven to reduce recidivism, and added with other reforms, will gradually reduce the state's prison population by about 6,500 inmates over the next year.

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in October signed Senate Bill x3 18, authored by Sen. Denise Ducheny (D-San Diego), which also adjusts property crimes for inflation and requires CDCR to assess the risk of each parolee. The new law improves the current parole system by allowing parole agents to focus supervision on the more serious offenders, reducing parole agent caseloads, creating a new line of field supervision for field agents including field training officers, and implementing a new outcome-based case planning process that provides incentives for parolee success.

"I consider this reform to be a landmark achievement in improving public safety in California," said CDCR Secretary Matthew Cate. "This fundamentally changes how we view successful parole supervision from a system that focused mainly on revocation to one that measures both public safety and how well parolees reintegrate into society."

The new law and reforms will improve the parole system in several important



*By using risk assessment tools, CDCR parole agents can focus their resources on parolees that pose the greatest risk to public safety.*

ways, including:

- Creates a system of "summary" or "non-revocable" parole for certain low-risk parolees. This creates a \$100 million savings while allowing agents to focus their attention on higher-risk parolees deemed more of a risk to the public;

- Establishes and expands drug and mental health reentry courts for parolees to receive highly-structured treatment;

- Codifies the recently implemented "parole violation decision making instrument" which helps determine the most appropriate sanctions for parolees who violate their conditions of parole based on their risk to reoffend.

In addition to the reforms established in SB x3 18, CDCR will implement parole reform strategies to protect public safety, including:

- Reducing agent caseloads to an average of 48 parolees for one agent from the previous ratio of 70 to one;

- Placing 1,000 parolee gang members on active GPS supervision and will add 2,000 electronic

tracking devices for parole violators as an alternative to incarceration;

- Increasing monitoring requirements for sex offenders on parole who are supervised using Global Positioning System, and

- Reclassifying some existing parole positions to create 190 parole supervisors and adding 30 field training officers to ensure parole training is standardized.

"These new laws and policies will transform how California supervises parolees that are actively living in our communities

today," said Secretary Cate.

For more information on the legislative reforms including credits for inmates and benefits of non-revocable parole in greater detail, please visit the Intranet at [www.cdcr.ca.gov](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov)

### Check out "JOINCDRC.COM" the new CDCR Interactive Job Site

The CDCR Office of Peace Officer Selection (OPOS) has a new e-notification process on its website at

[www.joincdcr.com](http://www.joincdcr.com)

Interested candidates can sign up to receive an email notification when OPOS will begin accepting applications for any of the entry level peace officer classifications, including Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Counselor, Correctional Counselor I and Parole Agent I.

The website also provides updates on academy dates, process changes and information regarding the selection and hiring process.

Peace Officer Careers



## CDCR Launches New Rehabilitation Model and Streamlines Headquarters Functions

Beginning this month, CDCR will launch a new way of delivering rehabilitative programs that focus on reaching inmates and parolees with less resources and targeting those individuals at the highest risk to recidivate.

"I appreciate the staff and program providers who have worked so hard to help us develop a streamlined, but effective new model of delivering rehabilitative programs," said Elizabeth Siggins, Chief Deputy Secretary for Adult Programs. "We will be moving forward aggressively to target our limited resources on programs that are most effective in reducing recidivism."

The department will do so by targeting its resources on evidence-based practices including prioritizing placing offenders into programs based on their risk to reoffend, criminogenic need, and time left to serve, Siggins added.

This effort follows a major reorganization which resulted in a 70 percent reduction in spending on program-related functions.

Three former divisions (Education, Vocation and Offender Programs, Addiction and Recovery Services, and Community Partnerships) have been consolidated into one division under the Director of Adult Rehabilitative Programs. Three offices in this division include:

- The Office of Correctional Education, which will administer the new model of academic and vocational programs;
- The Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, which will administer the newly developed in-prison substance abuse treatment program and community-based aftercare treatment, and
- The Office of Community Partnerships, which works with community-based organizations and volunteers to pro-

vide services to help offenders turn their lives around.

In addition, the rehabilitation reform-related functions (assessments, training, fidelity, and performance measurements) have been consolidated into one Office of Rehabilitative Program Planning & Accountability.

The department will emphasize General Education Development (GED) attainment and vocational programs linked to strong job market demand and that can be completed in 12 months.

CDCR will use non-traditional methods of delivering educational services that rely on best practices in adult education and will provide training to long-term offenders as substance abuse counselors and literacy tutors.

Changes in vocational programs will be implemented by February 2010 and in academic services by May 2010.

CDCR will also be providing shorter substance abuse treatment to serve 8,500 inmates annually — compared to approximately 12,200 previously. The department's new model, developed in consultation with the UC San Diego,

Center for Criminality & Addiction Research, Training & Application, begins this month.

Inmates will receive services near the end of their confinement and will be encouraged to complete community treatment upon release — a combination that significantly reduces recidivism, studies suggest.

"All of these new models are designed to maximize the number of offenders we can serve in effective programming," Siggins said.

"Our department is working hard to focus limited resources on programs most likely to help inmates stay out of prison and keep our prisons and our communities safe," she said.



*Kern Valley State Prison inmates pose with certificates.*

## Focus on Terrorism Potential From Radicalized Inmates

California prisoners as potential incubators of future terrorism activities was one of the topics of discussion at a December workshop held at the Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Academy in Galt.

More than 200 federal, state and local law enforcement agency representatives spent a day at the workshop to better understand the potential for terrorism in California prisons and getting ahead of inmate radicalization.



*Secretary Cate addresses the group.*

Hosted by the CDCR Office of Correctional Safety's Emergency Planning and Management Unit, the day focused on "best practice" methods of detecting and reporting prisoner radicalization and possible links to terrorist groups outside CDCR prisons, as well as communicating and exchanging information with other involved agencies.

Speaking to participants and advising them that "inmate radicalization is an emerging threat of unknown magnitude," CDCR Secretary Matthew Cate and California Emergency Management Agency Secretary Matthew Bettenhausen stressed the importance of information sharing and maintaining open lines of communication to combat this new and potentially deadly internal force.

"The prison environment is an incubator for creating a dedicated and hardened terrorist," said Assistant Secretary Tony Chaus, CDCR Office of Correctional Safety. "It offers ideal conditions for both the initial recruitment and radicalization of new members and for the further indoctrination and training of existing cadres."

The key, Chaus added, is to acknowledge that a threat exists.

"We have to maximize our synergy [internally and externally] to develop strategies, identify our best practices, continue to learn, and share information."



## Foster Grandparents Program Serves Valuable Family Niche to DJJ Youth

Going to a grandparent's house for dinner and visits is a grand family tradition. For many Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) youth, "grandma" or "grandpa" comes to them as part of a long-standing, community-based program.

Foster Grandparents have "adopted" DJJ youth for many decades. They have been an instrumental part of DJJ programs for 42 years.

"The grandparents are able to reach the youth in ways that the paid staff (at DJJ) cannot," said Mercedes Padilla, Project Director for Foster Grandparents in San Joaquin County.

They provide guidance, advice, tutoring and emotional support as they spend time among the youth in classrooms and living units. Foster Grandparent volunteers help youth to learn how to read and to learn im-

portant life skills such as patience, courtesy and asking permission.

Like natural grandparents, they are an important part of everyday life for almost all DJJ youth, including those whose families are too far away to visit or to participate in institutional activities.

"Grandparents want to make sure that youth feel like they are cared for," said Padilla. There are 41 Foster Grandparents at DJJ facilities in San Joaquin County.

Offenders and teachers alike credit the presence and influence of Foster Grandparents with providing a calming, trusting and learning atmosphere. They also provide Surrogate Service to youth under the age of 18 and are sometimes asked by youth to accompany them to parole board hearings, educational reviews and other venues.

A recent survey revealed:



*Foster Grandparents attend a buffet lunch in their honor at the Stockton DJJ complex.*

99 percent of teachers indicated that Foster Grandparents in the classroom increases the ability to learn and 75 percent of teachers said that youth self esteem and focus improved with a Foster Grandparent in the classroom.

## Prison Industry Authority Sets Record for Inmate Graduates from Vocational Programs; More Graduates Expected in 2010

During 2009, 369 CDCR inmates participated in the Career Technical Education (CTE) program within the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) with 130 receiving certifications in carpentry, ironworking, labor and commercial diving.

This is the largest group of inmate graduates in CALPIA history.

Additional graduations are expected during 2010. Those inmates will include 2009 participants as well as an additional crop of trained CALPIA inmates who are expected to parole in 2010.

The CTE graduations are significant because they provide real-world journeyman skills to inmates, increasing their employability upon release from prison.

"These graduates are learning valuable skills that will give them a foundation for success as they transition back to the communities from which they came," said CDCR Secretary Matthew Cate.

With a recidivism rate at approximately 10 percent, CALPIA's CTE programs are among the CDCR's most successful vocational training programs.

To increase the chance of employment, all CALPIA inmate employees are required to obtain a high school diploma or complete a GED within two years of beginning the program.

"By choosing to participate in CALPIA's



*CSP-Sacramento Warden James Walker (l) and CSP-Sac CTE graduate Thomas Roach, (c), stand with CDCR Chief of Staff Brett Morgan, at the last PIA graduation for 2009.*

Career Technical Education programs, graduates have built new prison programming space, learned construction, ironworking and commercial diving skills, and significantly reduced their chances of returning to prison," said CALPIA General Manager Chuck Pattillo. "Rather than costing taxpayers an average of \$49,000 per year for housing, the vast majority of CALPIA graduates will become law-abiding and taxpaying citizens."

Pattillo added that CALPIA is entering its fourth year of sending trained inmate graduates out to apprentice jobs statewide. He said the feedback from employers has been positive. Employers prize

the fact that incoming workers already have learned the basics including the importance of safety on the job.

Highly-skilled journeymen supervise and train inmates in various vocational skills that include welding and ironwork, general labor, finished carpentry, hard-hat diving and rigging. In a partnership with CALPIA, the Northern California Carpenters Regional Council, the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Ironworkers and the Northern California District Council of Laborers allow paroled ex-offenders to be eligible for placement in pre-apprenticeship jobs.

In the Carpentry and Ironworking programs, CALPIA provides paroled graduates with a set of tools, a tool belt and union dues for one year so that they are ready the first day of their new job.

The CALPIA Modular Building Enterprise, operating out of a 30,000-square-foot facility located at Folsom State Prison, employs and trains inmates in carpentry, ironworking and labor, and has produced 86,000 square feet of new portable buildings. These ISO 9001-2000 certified portable structures are manufactured, sold and subsequently transported for use at various prisons, juvenile centers and State agencies throughout the State.

For more information, visit the PIA website at <http://pia.ca.gov>

# Veteran CDCR Wardens Adams, Evans, Walker Retire from CDCR

## **Derral Adams** **Warden,** **California State Prison-Corcoran**

Derral Adams retired as Warden of California State Prison – Corcoran December 31, 2009, following 30 years of service.

Adams started his career with CDCR in 1979 as a Carpenter II. Over time, Adams rose through the facility ranks to become San Quentin State Prison's Chief of Plant Operations in 1984.



While at San Quentin, he became its business manager in 1987. Moving from the facilities to the custody ranks, Adams transferred to Wasco State Prison as an Associate Warden. After five years at Wasco, he promoted to Chief Deputy Warden at the Central California Women's Facility and served in that capacity at Valley State Prison for Women.

Adams was appointed Warden of the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran, in 2000, heading one of CDCR's largest prisons for six years. He was appointed Warden of California State Prison-Corcoran in 2006.

## **Mike Evans** **Warden, Folsom State Prison**

Known in CDCR for his innovative and focused approaches while involved in institutional and statewide Special Emergency Response Teams (SERT), Folsom State Prison Warden Mike Evans retired December 31, 2009, after 23 years with the CDCR. He came to Folsom State Prison in December 2008 after serving as Warden of Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP) from 2004 to 2008.



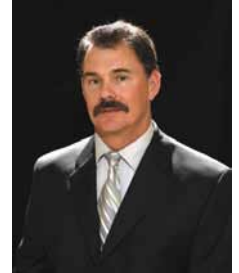
Evans began his career as a correctional officer in February 1986 at California Correctional Institution. While at CCI, he served as its SERT assistant commander and commander, and in October 1990 joined the Emergency Operations Unit as its SERT sergeant and training coordinator. He promoted to lieutenant in 1993 and served as the SERT lieutenant, and in August 1997, promoted to captain with the Northern Transportation Unit, serving as the Transportation District Manager.

He returned to CCI in March 2004 as its Chief Deputy Warden, where he was responsible for the general population,

administrative segregation and the security housing unit. He served as Warden of SVSP from December 2004 until November 2008.

## **James Walker** **Warden,** **California State Prison-Sacramento**

James Walker retired as Warden of California State Prison – Sacramento December 30, 2009, following 32 years of service.



Heading a multi-mission institution that houses maximum-security inmates who have proven management problems at other institutions, Walker had served as Warden at California State Prison-Sacramento since November 2007.

Walker oversaw many changes during his tenure as warden. The institution is the medical hut for northern California, with a Psychiatric Services Unit, Enhanced Out-patient Program, and EOP Administrative Segregation. The institution has an out-patient housing unit and two Correctional Treatment Centers. The institution opened a Mental Health Crisis Bed program in December 2009.

## **The Bay – Pelican Bay State Prison Notes 20th Anniversary**

Twenty years ago, in December 1989, Pelican Bay State Prison became the 20<sup>th</sup> adult prison in California to open.

Initially considered for a medium-security facility, "The Bay," as it is affectionately known among prison staff members, evolved into the state's first prison specifically designed to house some of its worst offenders.

Pelican Bay brought some economic relief to a region hit hard by the decline in the timber industry. With unemployment sitting near 15 percent—about twice the state average—Del Norte County was eager to support a prison that would provide hundreds of good-paying jobs.



*Aerial photo of Pelican Bay State Prison.*

good partner in the community and we aim to be for a long time," said Warden Francisco Jacquez. "A lot of folks are employed here, all of whom have seen positive changes in our community over the years."

The prison is located on 275 acres, 13 miles from the California/Oregon border. The first inmates arrived on December 1, 1989.

In the years since Pelican Bay arrived in Crescent City, the state's population has increased, bringing with it more inmates.

"Certainly, there was an expansion of the prison population, not only in California but nationally," said Terri McDonald, Adult Operations Chief Deputy Secretary. She noted that the increase in inmates and mission was smooth.

click inside California  
corrections

[www.CDCR.ca.gov](http://www.CDCR.ca.gov)

---

Watch  
**CDCR** on **YouTube**

[www.youtube.com/CACorrections](http://www.youtube.com/CACorrections)

---

Become a fan  
of **CDCR** on **facebook**

<http://tinyurl.com/CACorrectionsFB>

---

View pictures  
of **CDCR** on **flickr**

<http://tinyurl.com/cdcrFlickr>

---

Follow  
**CDCR** on **myspace**

<http://myspace.com/CACorrections>